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HANDBOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

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Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Igreja do Católico Anglicano, Rua São Francisco, 10. Rev. Dr. H. C. TUCKER, residence Rua da Concordia, 2. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors: DR. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDMERHEKER.

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Residence : On the Church premises.

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IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIO SACHUBICO.—No. 1, Rua Dom Pedro II, Estação do Rio Sachubico, Services, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor, Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Av. Presidente Didero, No. 9, English services at 4 p. m., Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m. EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 38, Rua da Boa Vista, 2nd floor. Secretary office from 9 a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

São Paulo:

A Santiago telegram of the 27th says the Argentine and Chilean representatives have signed a protocol which regulates the work of a boundary commission appointed by the two countries.

The Chilean press is opposing violently the surrender of Tacna and Arica. But, is the Chilean press prepared to openly repudiate the treaty of Ancón? Is there no good faith among the public men of Chile?

A Lima telegram of the 24th says that Peru has resolved to appeal to the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Bolivia for their intervention in favor of a friendly settlement of the Tacna and Arica question.

Who is the president of Peru? We had supposed it to be Rómulo, but various telegrams published here lately speak of Pirola as president. Has there been a peaceful revolution, and an unheralded change?

A Lima telegram of the 29th ult. says that great excitement has been occasioned in that capital by the news that Chile intends to retain the provinces of Tacna and Arica. The people confide in the patriotism of President Pirola (says the telegram) to avoid the loss of those provinces.

On the 25th a telegram from Santiago says that the Chilean minister of foreign affairs had informed a journalist that Chile would certainly hold Tacna and Arica by some means. Why should the minister announce his decision in this way while the subject is still under discussion with the Peruvian minister?

A Santiago telegram of the 26th says the Chilean foreign minister has informed the Peruvian minister that Chile wishes to acquire the provinces of Tacna and Arica only by legal means. Then why announce to the world that Chile will not give them up and that she proposes to have them anyway? Suppose Peru refuses to give her consent, then what legal means can be employed?

A Santiago telegram of the 26th ult. says that in an interview between the minister of foreign affairs and the Peruvian minister, the former announced that Chile had resolved to retain the provinces of Tacna and Arica. This is a deliberate infraction of the treaty of Ancón, which provided for the restoration of these provinces to Peru. Chile has played a treacherous and dishonest part in this business, and should be told so without any equivocation.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine congress opens to-day. The epidemic of yellow fever is reported to be declining in Argentina.

Gen. Bartolomé Mitre, ex-president of Argentina, is going to Paris to visit the exposition.

Paraguay is now reported to have a political conspiracy on hand. But there will be no quarantine against the infection.

Reports were current in Buenos Aires last week that President Campos Salles would visit that city during the July festivities.

During the past month five steamers have left Buenos Aires direct for Europe with Argentine passengers for the Paris exposition.

A report is current in Buenos Aires where Dr. Herrera y Obes resides, that President Cestas has resolved to resign at an early day.

The Rio Grande chief, Silveira Martins, arrived in Montevideo a few days ago, and denies that Apparicio Saravia is planning another revolution in Rio Grande do Sul. A census taken in Uruguay on March 1st (the interior departments only) shows a population of 566,310. Montevideo is estimated to have 266,000, making a total of 862,310. A medal for ingenuity and originality in spelling should be awarded to the native contemporary which spoke in its war telegrams yesterday of the "Yrich" Brigade. *Montevideo Times*.

Great Scott! The Paraguayan government is preparing a decree regulating the quarantine to be imposed on Brazilian arrivals. Why not send Dr. Nuno there to endure the threatened penalties!

A Montevideo telegram of the 25th says that President Cestas has adopted precautionary measures of extreme rigor to prevent a possible revolutionary invasion by Gen. Simon Martínez.

The president of the Argentine board of health has resolved to heap coals of fire on his Brazilian colleague's head by not increasing the quarantine against Brazilian arrivals. This is surprising as well as pleasing.

On the 25th ult. the daughter of President Roca was married to Sr. Demetrio at Buenos Aires. The affair was attended with something of regal pomp and ceremony and the bride was the recipient of many valuable presents.

It is proposed to organise a theoretical army corps of 42,000 men in three divisions of 14,000. It will be remembered that a similar thing was done under General Racedo's administration of the war department when three paper army corps were formed to give apparent employment to a host of unemployed officers. *Buenos Aires Herald*, Apr. 17.

The Argentine minister of war estimates the regular military force of that country at 45,000 men. Besides these he calculates that in an emergency he can count on 265,857 national guards ready for mobilisation, 94,000 national guard reserves and 111,936 territorial militia. It looks very pretty in paper, but how many of these would materialise in case of war? He thinks he can count on 300,000 men ready for any service, and yet the Argentine navy still uses the press gang to man the ships, and the army takes condemned criminals to fill its ranks!

There was a disgraceful political demonstration, promoted by the collectivists, at the burial of Don Tonato Gómezoro in Montevideo on the 15th ult. There were violent speeches by citizens of the Herrera regime, with whom Gómezoro was never in sympathy, though he allowed them to use his name to draw support away from Cestas. The cemetery was crowded with a riotous mob, who desecrated graves, howled and cheered, and did an immense amount of damage as well as covering themselves with an immense amount of discredit.

During the scandalous scene in the Central Cemetery on Sunday, one of the tombstones gave way, precipitating a boulder into the vault beneath. He landed on top of a coffin, which burst open, and found himself, sprawling among a heap of bones, being eventually taken out considerably bruised and still more frightened at such a close touch with death. The incident may have its comic side, but it is illustrative of the indecency of the proceedings and must have been supremely disgusting to the family to whom the vault belonged and whose dead were thus intended upon and outraged. *Montevideo Times*, April 18th.

The Buenos Aires correspondent of the *Jornal do Comércio* was badly cut on the 25th. He first telegraphed that the "Dumbes" would not call at Rio de Janeiro because of the official announcement of Dr. Nuno de Andrade that his son had appeared, when it was announced two months ago that the said str. would not call at Rio on this voyage home, and then he announced that arrivals from Rio would be subjected to ten days quarantine, when the chief of the health department says that no additional quarantine will be imposed unless new cases should appear. The Roca wedding seems to have gone to the correspondent's head.

The attitude of the government towards General Simon Martínez, of the military tribunal, has received full justification from that worthy himself. From his voluntary exile in Buenos Aires he has published a manifesto which—for the text has not yet reached here—is described as an open proclamation of revolution—in favor, of course, of the collectivists. At the same time, he has the constant impulsion to abuse the government for having stopped his pay when absent without leave; indeed, that seems to be his principal grievance. If this is to be taken as a specimen of the military judges, the military tribunals cannot be dissolved too promptly. However, Gen. Martínez is a notorious old scamp who is never satisfied unless mixed up in some revolutionary intrigue and he ought to have been turned out of the army long ago. He is one of those men, of whom unfortunately there are many here, who can be very loyal to a bad government—the worse it is, the more ardent his loyalty—but who inevitably conspires against a good one as he is doing now. *Montevideo Times*, April 17.

The foolish triple of our native contemporaries in translating into Spanish familiar names of foreign persons or places gives some absurd results. For instance, every person of ordinary reading and education knows the name of the Champs de Mars in Paris, although they may never have visited the city itself, but who on earth would recognise the locality under the Spanish guise of "campo de mayo," as given by a native contemporary? Similarly they speak of "Guillermo Shakespeare" and of "George Washington," individuals certainly not known to history. They also asserted that the baby of the Duchess of York is to be christened "Patrício," which we are quite sure is not going to be the case. Such translations as these are not only unjustifiable, but imply ignorance in the papers that perpetrate them and in their readers. We wonder what these papers would say if we spoke of the Uruguayan President as "Mr. John Costs," or of the Argentine as "General Julius Rock," or of the ex-Brazilian President as Mr. Prudente Mauá or if we mentioned "Bad-Schleier Street" instead of Calle Mal Abrigo, or "Black River Streets" instead of Calle Río Negro? Yet such translations are not a whit more absurd than many which they perpetrate daily. *Montevideo Times*.

The announcement that Argentina has been able to borrow another £2,000,000, practically explains the attempts which have been made late in several quarters to put up the price of Argentine bonds. Considering the unsatisfactory state of that country's finances, notwithstanding the improving condition of trade, commerce and the railways, and the fact that it is well-known that a similar attempt to borrow money in Europe six months ago on nine per cent. basis was unsuccessful, one would hardly have expected Argentina to have been successful this time. The fact is, Argentina's foreign indebtedness is being piled up at an alarming rate, and there are many who expect another crisis in the not very distant future. The country finds it impossible to balance its budgets, the deficits being greater every year, while commencing from 1901 another half-million pounds per annum will have to be found to meet the service of the various sinking funds on the foreign debts, which were suspended some years ago by the Romero-Rothschild agreement. It is not easy to see where this money is to come from. The difficulties of the immediate future have, no doubt, been staved off a little longer by this fresh loan of £2,000,000. Interest on this is to be at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the advance being for three years, and is repayable by the government in 13 installments, commencing on July 1, 1902. *The Critic, London*, March 31.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000**

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**Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000**

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S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
Mendoza and Paysandú.**

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Item paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 840,000**

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-
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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . . . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with

the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Paul, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco

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BRITISH AND BOER MILITARY SYSTEMS.

From The Times Weekly Supplement, March 30.

BRITISH AND BOER MILITARY SYSTEMS.

From The Times Special Correspondent Capetown.

Riding out from Paarlberg camp on

**afternoon of Majuba day I met the long pro-
cession of Boer prisoners marching on their way to**

Mohler River station. It was a truly

striking picture they presented. Here were

the men who had checked the guard at Mohler river

and shot down the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein, the men who for a month held

their own against our superior forces, who

even when in flight and hunted down into the

ditch at Paarlberg, had repulsed Lord Kitchener's first onslaught with such heavy loss

**and for nine days after had stuck with impet-
uosity to their lines in the river bank, in spite of**

**the stench of rancid animal fat and the inter-
minable stench of hundreds of dead horses and**

oxen. Only the slow and sure pushing up of

our lines along the river belt, ending in the

final gallant rush of the Canadians, had led

them to surrender. Here they were, these

terrible fellows placidly jogging along the

high road, with their few personal belongings

wrapped up into bundles with bright-coloured

handkerchiefs, looking for all the world like

English rustics going haymaking. Many of

**them carried umbrellas to protect their wear-
ther-beaten complexions from the sun. A**

few of the older men were allowed to ride on

**ponies to show them the fatigues of such un-
wonted exercise as marching. They were of**

every age, from mere boys to grey lizards. A

few looked sullen and depressed, but most of

them were in good spirits, glad that for them

at least the war was over, and without anxiety

as to their future treatment. The question

inevitably suggested itself, how was it that an army

composed of men like these could have fought

as these men had done? What was there in

them to counterbalance the elaborate

training of a European army? Some months

ago, just before the outbreak of the war, I had

the good fortune to spend a week in the Boer

camp at Sandspit, near Long Nek; had

**seen something of their organization and dis-
cussed with them their methods of fighting.**

But nothing I saw there quite prepared me for

the success those methods were destined to

achieve—for there can be no doubt that the

Boers have hitherto had a great measure of

success, even when all due deduction is made

for the fact that they have been mostly acting

on the defensive. They have by no means

always been on the defensive. The series of

operations ending in the investment of Gen-

eral White at Ladysmith and the incursion

into Natal as far south as Modder river can

hardly be called purely defensive movements.

**The moment our force at Renshaw was weak-
ened by the withdrawal of troops for the con-
centration at Orange river the Boers turned**

the tables upon us and drove it back upon

Arundel. That they have throughout failed

in their attacks on entrenched positions is true

but the same applies with hardly less force to

ourselves. It is by no means certain that

supposing for a moment the Boers inverted

20,000 British troops would have been able to

capture 10,000 Boers in Ladysmith while at

the same time resisting the advance of another

30,000 Boers from the south.

The success of the Boers—after all allow me

has been made for the extreme difficulty of

**the task imposed upon us by the natural con-
ditions of warfare in South Africa, the enormous**

area of operations, the lack of provisions, and

the scarcity of water—has been the success

of their military system against ours. The

Boers have undoubtedly a military system of

their own, naturally developed in their war

with British troops and with natives, a system

**in many ways admirably adapted to the pe-
culiar conditions introduced into modern war-
fare by the long range quick-firing rifle. As**

a military system it is still very rudimentary;

it has never been developed by discipline and

training. Yet, rudimentary and unorganized

as it is, it has had no slight measure of success.

What the potentialities might be of an army

effectively organized on Boer lines yet remains to be seen. In any case, there can be no doubt that the Boer system contains features from which we may well draw lessons of the utmost value. The Boer military system is primarily a national military system. It is not a thing learnt in books by a few among the senior officers, but something that exists in the mind of every single citizen of the two republics. It might be said that almost every man in the ordinary Boer commando, with its motley crowd of townsmen and foreigners, which led to the defeat at Blandfontein. But these were not the real Boers; they would never have advanced into so dangerous a position for so little purpose. How opposed the whole performance was to the Boers' idea of soldiering can be seen from the references made to it by General Joubert in his despatches; not a word of praise for the bravery with which they maintained an unequal fight, simply unqualified blame for the rashness which brought them into a difficult position. The art of digging trenches and erecting barricades on battle-fields, and putting them in the position where they are most effectively concealed from any advancing force, seems also to come natural to the ordinary burgher. There is no reason to suppose that the Boers have learnt anything in this matter from foreign instructors.

Another feature of the Boer army is its extreme mobility. The whole force is mounted; the Boers have been thus able naturally to know their strength to any given point, leaving other vital positions almost undefended for the moment. They have hardly anywhere met us in equal numbers, but they have almost invariably been superior to us at the actual point of contest in a battle. A still more important feature in the Boer system is the individual initiative allowed to each burgher, and the knowledge each burgher possesses of what is going on. As far as possible the plan of an intended battle is communicated to the whole. The Boers have been thus able naturally to know their strength to any given point, if the conformation of the ground differs from what the intelligence officer has been led to believe if the enemy are not found at the spot indicated, but suddenly appear somewhere else, individual soldiers and officers, as a rule, do not know what to do to meet the emergency. The fact is, such tactics as are possessed by the Boer army are possessed by each individual soldier. Such a national system of tactics the English possessed in the days of Cressy and Agincourt. To some extent, again, the English army possessed a system of tactics of its own in the days of Waterloo. But the British army of to-day has no system of tactics of its own; the only tactics possessed by the British soldier consist in the performance of certain slow, cumbersome evolutions, all of them wholly and entirely useless in action. They were useless already in 1870, but new life was given to them by the German victories, victories due not to drill, but to superiority in organization, to superior strategy, superior transport, and, not least of all, to superior numbers. The average British officer knows how to teach his men to perform these useless evolutions, to exact obedience from them, and to obey his own superiors, but that, as a rule, exhausts his requirements; he has no tactical knowledge or insight, either natural or acquired by study. In generalship, at least, we ought to have been able to show decided superiority over commanders who had never led more than a thousand men at a time, but it is not easy to prove that such has been the case throughout. The truth is that our system, with its presupposition of unreasoning intelligence, with its promotion by seniority and not by merit, militates against the development of good generalship. How is a man who has been trained to be stupid all his life long suddenly going to show ability and initiative as a general at 50? In an army where the system lives in each man, each man is capable of being a general. In our army there are very few men indeed who survive the system and remain fit to be generals.

(To be continued.)

WRITING from Maracaibo, Mr. Consul Plummer lately reported that large spinning spiders are found in the palm trees of Venezuela. Some produce white silk, some yellow. The consul understands that the silk has been made into handkerchiefs. A copy of the report, together with a specimen of silk which accompanied it, was referred to the department of agriculture at Washington. The entomologist of the department now reports in turn that silk produced in this way cannot be made valuable commercially, because of the trouble-some necessity of keeping the spiders separated to prevent their devouring one another. Their food being insects, this also involves considerable labor in supplying them. Attempts to utilize the silk of a Madagascar spider of the same species some years ago resulted in the discovery that the product was more expensive than ordinary silk.

A CELESTIAL DISCUSSION ON THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL.

"What's the trouble now?" said Columbus, rousing from his habitual reverie, and turning to his ancient companion Vicente Yáñez Pinzón. "There seems to be something unusual occurring on Earth. Methinks I hear the sound of guns, and rockets, and a confusion of tongues. Is there another revolution in Cuba, my long lost pearl?"

"Not this time, your excellency," replied Pinzón. "In one of the large countries to the south of Cuba which your excellency did not discover, and which I did, they are celebrating the 400th anniversary of its discovery."

"Ah, that was but yesterday," said Columbus; "it hardly worth the trouble. After I had led the way, the rest was easy enough. But they did not think it worth the while to celebrate my great work, except in Chicago, and that was more for the glory and profit of Chicago, than for the honor of Columbus."

"That, your excellency, is the way of the world,—"

"But with you, my dear Yáñez, it is otherwise. This is your day, and posterity is doing you honor."

"Not so, your excellency; they have forgotten Vicente Yáñez Pinzón, who was the first to discover the coasts of Brazil and who sailed along them for many leagues toward the unknown and mysterious south, and are giving all the glory to Pedro Álvares Cabral, a Portuguese, who by chance drifted upon the Brazilian coast three or four months after my discovery."

"Cabral, did you say?" inquired Columbus. "He was hardly known as a navigator, as I remember him. He could sail a caravan well enough, and could follow a well-known course. And as I remember him, he had little knowledge of the world beyond what Diaz and others had learned by sailing the African coast. By St. Iago! the Portuguese lost the crowning chance of a nation's life when they failed to accept my offer! And now they're claiming the discoverer of Brazil, are they? How did it happen, did you say?"

"Why, Cabral was on his way to India, and a big storm blew him out of his course, and he literally drifted up against an unknown continent. He couldn't help discovering it. And when he came to land and the danger had passed, like a true son of the church he went ashore to offer up thanks for his safe deliverance from a watery grave—and that's how it happened that the Portuguese took possession of the land."

"It's a strange world, surely," soliloquized Columbus, thoughtfully stroking his long white beard. "You will remember, Yáñez, that on my return to Spain from my first voyage into the unknown west, when a new world was discovered, two of my captains forsook me and hurried home to claim all the credit for themselves. And now one of them, who is none other than yourself, Yáñez, is supplanted by an unimaginative Portuguese in the reward for a discovery that really belongs to you. It may take a long time, my dear captain, for the Fates to distribute their rewards and penalties, but that they will be distributed justly, who can doubt? Just now you are reaping the penalties for your treachery to me; to-morrow, I doubt not, you will have your reward for the discovery of Brazil. But who have we here?"

"By the Holy Sepulchre! it's Cabral himself! What ho, Pedro! Where to now? The Great Admiral would have speech with you!"

"Aye, aye, my dear captain! I'm at your service. I greet your excellency and bespeak your favor on this auspicious day."

"Quite right, captain; my congratulations await your acceptance. I am told that a nation of your own blood is to-day honoring your name as the discoverer of a great land lying to the south of my own discoveries. You are more fortunate than myself, captain, whose reward it has been to be forgotten—aye I even to be loaded with chains like a galley slave and then be dragged before the sovereign he had served and enriched, like a traitor. Fortunate indeed is the man whom posterity remembers to honor, for even one's contemporaries may forget his services and spur him claims upon the living. But are you sure, captain, that this reward belongs to you?"

"Quite sure, most illustrious Admiral. Did not these eyes behold the until then unknown Land of the Italy Cross? Did not these feet press the soil where no white man had ever trod? Did not these hands raise the standard of Portugal on shores wholly unknown to christendom? And if all this is true, am I not entitled to the honors of a discoverer?"

"There is no disputing the force of what you say, most noble captain," replied Columbus, "but what are we to do with Pinzón? It is recorded that he discovered the shores of Brazil on January 1st and sailed along them to the southward for many days, while your discovery did not take place until May 3rd, fully four months later. He—"

"But what have I to do with that?" interrupted Cabral, with a sudden sneeze of his shoulders and an upturning of his outstretched palms. "There is no record that he landed and took possession. He left no trace of his visit. He never returned. And I had no knowledge whatever of his voyage. My discovery was a genuine one, my countrymen took advantage of it and settled the country, and their descendants have deserved to me the honors of a first discovery."

"But still," resumed the Great Admiral, "there is still the question of historical accuracy to be settled. Pinzón's sovereign took no steps to profit by his discovery, but yours did,

consequently the material rewards were yours. But then, who saw the land first? Was it Pinzón, or yourself? And if it is true that Pinzón saw the Brazilian coast on January 1st and you saw it May 3rd, or four months later, why should his prior discovery be ignored? You see, I do not criticize the demonstrations in your honor, for you represent not only a genuine discovery, though not the first, but you represent the people who made use of the discovery by occupying the land. But at the same time, justice should be done to Pinzón. You were on your way to India, a storm drove you away from the coast of Africa to the west and into unknown seas, and you ran up against a new country. Pinzón, on the other hand, was deliberately exploring the western seas. He did not go there by accident any more than I did. And eternal justice will give him all credit for what he did, because eternal justice is based on truth."

And the aged Admiral again turned his face away to gaze out across the boundless expanse of eternity as though searching for another new world—and one perhaps where eternal truth reigns supreme and where eternal justice portions out rewards and penalties for what men do rather than for what they claim.

From *The Financial News*, March 31.

THE AUSTRALIAN COFFEE TRADE.

An Australian correspondent writes:— "The north-eastern and semi-tropical regions of New South Wales are remarkable for the possession of soil and climatic condition which have made practicable the successful production of crops not popularly associated with Australian agriculture. Thus, at the present time there are 24,759 acres under sugar cane, of which the latest season's crop produced 289,206 tons. At New Italy, a settlement founded by a number of Italian families, silk cultivation is systematically carried on; and in other places agricultural industries of a semi-tropical character have made a successful, although unpretentious, beginning. Among these is coffee production, the berry being found eq'd to the best imported; yet although the coffee plant is grown largely for private use, no attempt has yet been made to utilize it commercially. A doubt was expressed that the light frosts which occasionally visited the districts would prove detrimental to coffee cultivation; but an official report, issued in 1898, stated that the soil and climate of the Richmond, Clarence, and Tweed River districts were all that could be desired, as were also the specimens of coffee trees which were to be seen there, these being strong, healthy, and well grown, and in many instances laden with full crops."

"It was surprising, the report stated, that the industry had not progressed beyond the experimental stage. Although the plant had been grown in a haphazard manner, and by persons not sufficiently acquainted with the proper methods of cultivation, the results obtained have been remarkable. From three fine trees on one of the farms the yield of berries (weighed by the expert making the report) was 18 lb., or, allowing 1 lb. for pulment skin, 17 lb. of clean coffee—over 5 lb. per tree. On another farm the trees bore at the rate of 4 lb. to 7 lb. per tree. Five pound per tree would give about 53 cwt. per acre, or, at £4 per hundredweight in London, coffee to the value of more than £200. On the coffee plantations in Ceylon 1 lb. per tree—1,200 trees to the acre—or just over 2 cwt. per acre, is considered a heavy crop. From a private estate Grafton, on the Clarence river, where, contrary to the practice on plantations, the trees have been allowed to grow to their full height—12 ft. or 14 ft.—the household, as well as many of the friends of the grower, has been supplied with coffee for years.

"The trees in the districts visited by the expert have been growing for years, and there were no signs of leaf disease or any kind of blight. As there is evidence that there will be a large colonial demand shortly for coffee plants, a nursery has been prepared at the state experimental farm at Wollongong, and a small area has also been laid out as a plantation. Similar preparations have been made elsewhere; and one cultivator, who had been getting heavy crops off a few trees for the last eight or ten years, has now a plantation of 1,000 trees, which are in their third year, and about to bear the first crop. No return, for obvious reasons, has been furnished of the area under coffee, or the quantity of produce obtained; but both are known to be sufficiently large to justify the inference that coffee, like sugar, is destined to become one of the future staple industries of the north-eastern portion of the colony."

"It has been suggested that the colonial government should establish a plantation near Grafton, on the Clarence river, and another on the Tweed, for the purpose of instructing the growers; but as the impression is gaining ground that there is money in coffee-growing, the industry will probably fight its way unassisted. Of course, the employment of coolie labour in Ceylon makes the cost of production there very much lower than it could possibly be in New South Wales; but this would be counterbalanced by the heavier yields in the colony. Small plantations of, say, 5 acres could be worked without machinery, but larger plantations require pulping machinery, fermenting and washing cisterns, &c. A disc pulper sufficient for a crop of 25 or 30 acres can be purchased and laid down for about £17. The number of plants put in is about 1,200 to the acre, and for pulping and washing the crop a water supply should be available. The net imports of raw coffee into New South Wales during 1898 amounted to 738,142 lb.,

valued at £23,772; and prepared coffee was imported to the value of about £2,437. The use of coffee in Australia is not general, but is gradually extending, especially in the cities and larger townships."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN BRAZIL.

Cousin Furness at Bahia, in response to inquiries on the subject, writes to the state department telling of the absence of modern agricultural implements in eastern Brazil, and says that the spade and a crude sort of hoe are the only implements used in cultivating the soil that this very fertile section of the country. In many parts the plow is wholly unknown, and upon the few that have found their way into the fields the rust has gathered from non-use. Cousin Furness adds that he cannot advise as to chances for trade in agricultural implements in Brazil as a whole, but that the outlook for the same in his consular district is very bad, although he believes that in other portions of the country more attention is devoted to modern farming.

—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, Apr. 4.

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Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:— "The cushion tire was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tire. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tire that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

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The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and lively localities of the city, on a broad and quiet street, well known for all classes of people of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, perfectly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The new building is especially adapted for families, whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

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References may be obtained at:

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• Soures & Niemeyer, • 6, • da Alfandega.
• Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presa.

Teleg. Address:—Georges, Theresópolis.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.
Great Britain.

APR. 23.—War office telegrams state that Gen. Rundle's division was confronted at Dewetsdorp by a Boer division of 8,000 men. Lord Roberts has sent reinforcements of Gen. Pole-Carey's division and two brigades of cavalry from Gen. French's division. It is known that these reinforcements had arrived at Karrfontein without encountering the enemy. Col. Dalgety reports to Lord Roberts that the Boers had thrown 300 shells into Wepener since the beginning of the siege, but without doing much damage. A later telegram says that Gen. French and Pole-Carey had attacked the Boers at Karrfontein, dislodging them and occupying their positions. The British losses were 2 killed, 21 wounded and 11 missing. Gen. Pole-Carey then occupied Lekupin, which the Boers abandoned. Lord Roberts reports that a detachment of 43 men sent out on a reconnaissance had been attacked by the Boers and lost 28 men killed. It is reported from Lourenco Marques, according to the *Daily News*, that Gen. Dewet has died at Kroonstad, where he has been ill for a month. (In that case, he could not have been in command at Wepener.) A telegram from Brandfort on the 22nd says the combat at Jannenberg continues day and night between the two hostile forces. The Cape colonial infantry had lost 120 men and 11 prisoners. A press telegram says that Gen. Sir Charles Warren arrived at Durban on the 21st on his way to the Orange Free State where he will occupy an important civil office. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Lourenco Marques stating that since the beginning of the two South African republics have put about 105,000 in the field, but that their effective force will not now exceed 80,000 men. Of these 30,000 are now in the Free State, principally north of Bloemfontein, 10,000 in northern Natal 15,000 at Fourteen Streams, Klarskloof, etc., and 5,000 in small detachments at various points.

APR. 24.—Gen. Brabant has occupied Bushman's-kop without encountering the enemy. Another telegram, dated Maseru yesterday, (which is a long distance north) says that Gen. Brabant attacked the Boers at Bushman's-kop on the 22nd, turned their position, and then on the morning of the 23rd found the place evacuated. After the battle he encamped 8 miles south of Wepener. Rumors of a great battle at Wepener are current. A telegram from Wakkestein yesterday says fighting continues there between the hostile forces. It has lasted some four or five days. The Boer bombardment of the British positions was increasing in intensity. A Pretoria telegram says that in the battle at Dewetsdorp on Friday last the British were compelled to retire from the town. The Boers were under the command of Gen. Dewet. (Then he is not dead, after all.)—Another Pretoria telegram says the Boer forces under the command of a son of Gen. Cronje had held up a strong British patrol between Brandfort and Bouwstad (probably the one reported by Lord Roberts yesterday) and had repulsed a division of cavalry and infantry marching upon Boshof. Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed administrator of Bechuanaland, formerly a protectorate. The death is announced of George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, 77 years of age. He is succeeded by the Marquess of Lorne, who is now 55 years of age. The death of William Henry Walter Montague-Douglas Scott, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 69 years of age, is also announced. He will be succeeded by the Earl of Dilkeith. Duke of York will go to Berlin early in May to attend the birthday festivities of the crown prince.

APR. 25.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that Gen. Pole-Carey's division last evening defeated the enemy at Roode-kop and occupied their positions. This morning the cavalry crossed Modder river as far up as Valsbank with the hope of cutting off the enemy's retreat, but did not succeed. In view of these operations the Boers evacuated Dewetsdorp during the night. The mounted infantry has succeeded in clearing all the kopjes of the enemy, who have thus been driven away from the waterworks reservoirs. Gen. Chenside this morning occupied Dewetsdorp. Lord Roberts telegraphs later that the British forces had succeeded in relieving Wepener, the Boers, whose effective strength is 4,000 men, retreating northeast on the Ladysmith road. Various contingents are in pursuit. The London stock exchange has now killed Gen. Meyer. (The *Jornal do Commercio* publishes three special telegrams from London—the first being Lord Roberts' official announcement of the relief of Wepener, the second stating that his plans for the relief of Wepener would probably fail, and the third the Boers were bombarding Wepener with 6 guns, to which the British were replying feebly. The readers of the *Jornal* can make their own choice.)—The Boer commander Olivier, at the head of 15,000 men is threatening the positions occupied by Gen. Hart, who immediately entrenched. Gen. Brabant succeeded in uniting with Hart with 3,000 men, and Olivier's advance was checked. (This telegram is evidently pure nonsense. Brabant was south of Wepener, and the Boers have no such force as 15,000 men there.)—At Fourteen Streams there has been a little artillery and rifle practice between the hostile forces. The *Daily News* learns by way of Lourenco Marques that the operatives in the Transvaal dynamite factory have struck.

APR. 26.—Gen. Hamilton succeeded yesterday in expelling the Boers from Israelpoort

and afterwards continued his march toward Thabanchu. Official telegrams state that Gen. French and Rundle were pursuing the Boer contingent which occupied Dewetsdorp. Lord Roberts telegraphs that he has moved his base of operations to Bloemfontein.—A telegram from Warrenton, via Kimberley and Cape Town, says that after a heavy bombardment the Boers were compelled to evacuate Fourteen Streams on the 24th, which was at once occupied by the British. Lord Roberts reports that all was going well at Mafeking up to April 10th. A *Times* correspondent says the Boers are storing a great quantity of provisions at Lydenberg, 180 miles north of Pretoria. According to an official statement in parliament the British government has sent 23,000 miles and 42,000 horses to South Africa since 1st January.—A telegram from Pretoria reports an explosion in the Beghey shell foundry there, which caused 10 deaths and 102 persons injured. The foundry employed about 200 operatives, of whom about 130 were buried in the ruins. A great quantity of war material was destroyed, or damaged. (Another telegram says the disaster occurred at Johannesburg, and not at Pretoria, but this is doubtful.)—Her Majesty the Queen is leaving Ireland to-day on her return to Windsor.

APR. 27.—The second lot of Boer prisoners has arrived at St. Helena. It is known, says a London telegram, that the total number of Boers in the field is 41,000, viz.: 13,000 at Kroonstad, 6,000 in Natal, 6,000 at Fourteen Streams, 7,500 (?) at Mafeking, and 8,500 at Pretoria. (This is far from agreeing with the information sent to the *Times* that they now have 80,000 in the field, out of a total since the beginning of the war of 105,000.)—The war office is advised that the British forces failed to cut off the retreat of a single Boer commando from southeastern Orange Free State. Gen. French arrived to-day at Thabanchu and has linked with the British forces there. Gen. Rundle is operating eight miles south. The Boers are entrenched to the east.

A report is current in London (for stock exchange purposes?) that a battle has been fought between the Basutos and Boers, the latter getting the worst of it. The British garrison at Wepener lost 31 killed and 124 wounded during the siege. The republican troops have lately received seven Creusot caissons, says a *Jornal do Commercio* telegram. (But, where?)—Lord Roberts has ordered Gen. Pole-Carey to confiscate the cattle of the Free Staters in arms whose homes are in the districts occupied. Gen. Butler is preparing a forward movement in force. The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Pretoria stating that the documents captured at Sanas Post show that Great Britain was preparing for war in 1897 with the intention of subjugating the two South African republics. A Lourenco Marques telegram says the Pretoria explosion is attributed to the English, and it is feared the Boers will take their revenge at Johannesburg. The Khedive is expected in London on June 20th next. The Prince of Wales has expressed his appreciation of the expressions of sympathy manifested at home and abroad on account of the recent attempt on his life at Brussels.

APR. 28.—A strong force has been organized in Kimberley under Gen. Hunter for the relief of Mafeking. It is reported that after retreating from Wepener, the Boers returned, hoping to envelop some British force. The several columns of the latter defeated the scheme and compelled the Boers to retreat once more toward Ladysmith. Gen. Roberts has been forced to detach 50,000 men from his force to meet the guerrilla warfare adopted by the Boers. The column destined to advance on Pretoria will comprise 30,000 men. He has asked for reinforcements, provisions and horses. It is stated that 15,000 Afrikanders are with the Boers. Gen. French's effort to cut off the retreat of the Boers from the south has failed. Advised from Bloemfontein says water is becoming scarce there. The *Times* denies that the author of the Beghey foundry explosion was an Englishman.

APR. 29.—Gen. Rundle has arrived at Thabanchu, the Boers retiring and encamping ten miles distant. Capetown telegrams state that the military authorities have ordered the evacuation of the hospitals, which means new occupants. Gen. Pole-Carey has returned to Bloemfontein. Rudyard Kipling has illuminated the world with a statement that the situation of the troops in South Africa is excellent. Much discontent, however, is expressed in England over Gen. Butler's inactivity. A Lourenco Marques telegram says the casualties caused by the Beghey foundry explosion were 30 killed and 54 wounded.

United States.

APR. 23.—The Colombian insurgents have captured Bocas del Toro and are marching upon Colon. Baranilla is reported to have fallen. A Manila telegram says the Tagalos lost about a thousand men in their fights with the Americans last week. It is said the American minister at Constantinople will make an energetic protest against the execution from Turkey of American pork.

APR. 24.—The American consul at Clifton, Canada, says the recent attempt to blow up the Welland canal with dynamite originated with the Irish secret societies in the United States.

APR. 25.—Gen. Otis, who remains at Manila until the arrival of his successor Gen. MacArthur, telegraphs that in the combats from the 15th to 17th April the Tagalos had 333 men killed, the number of the wounded not being known. The American losses were two killed and four wounded.

APR. 26.—At the request of the British government, the United States authorities have investigated the alleged attempt to blow up the Welland Canal, in Canada, and find that no member of the Irish societies in the United States took part in the conspiracy.—A telegram from Ottawa (the capital of Canada) dated the 25th, states that a fire had broken out in that city and had assumed alarming proportions. All efforts to dominate it had failed, and it threatened to destroy a half of the city. (Ottawa is a city of about 60,000 population and contains many fine edifices and handsome residences. It is largely built of wood, which, under favoring conditions, would render a fire extremely dangerous.)

APR. 27.—The fire at Ottawa originated in the town of Hull, across the river, and destroyed the entire western part of the city. The fire broke out in the morning and was spread by a violent wind. Seven lives were lost and 10,000 people are homeless. Many factories and lumber yards were destroyed. The losses are estimated at ten millions of dollars. It is believed the fire was of criminal origin, as it appeared simultaneously at three different points. The mayor of Chicago has opened a subscription in favor of the victims of the Ottawa fire.—A concert at New York yesterday in benefit of the Boers produced a net sum of \$5,000.

APR. 28.—Disastrous inundations have again occurred in Texas. Fifteen deaths are reported and five millions of dollars in damages. Advices from Ilavani say the Spanish reports of a projected insurrection under Gen. Rabi, in Cuba. Subscriptions have been opened in various cities for the relief of the victims of the Orla fire.

APR. 29.—The mayor of New York has opened subscriptions for the victims of the Ottawa fire. The Colombian insurgents have occupied Colon, Baranilla and Cartagena. The gunboat "Machias" has been ordered to proceed to Colombia.

France.

APR. 24.—M. Leon, a Creusot engineer who has been in the Transvaal, arrived at Mirselle to-day.

APR. 25.—The Creusot engineer says that should the British invade the Transvaal the Boers will not attempt to defend Pretoria, but will retire to the mountains of the north where they will continue to fight for their liberty. He also says the Boe's will not undertake any reprisals against Portugal for her breach of neutrality. (Then the Boers have more real Christianity in them than most of us.)

APR. 26.—It is stated in Paris that the Beghey foundry in Pretoria was used as an arsenal and deposit of arms, munitions, etc. A telegram received this morning says a part of the machinery was saved. A rumor is current that the Pretoria explosion was caused by the British. (This may be doubted. More likely it was caused by some careless cigarette smoker.)

APR. 27.—The *Journal des Debats* says the Peruvian minister at Washington has asked for the intervention of the American government in the Tacna and Arica dispute. The Brazilian engineer Santos Drummond has constructed a dirigible balloon, cigar-shaped, moved by a 10-horse power motor and having a speed of 20 miles an hour. A trial is to be made on May 15th.

Germany.

APR. 25.—Discussion of the bill for increasing the army was suspended in the Reichstag to day.

APR. 27.—The Reichstag budget commission by a vote of 20 to 8 has adopted the proposal of the centre to concede the construction of the ironclads asked by the government, but to reject the increase of the fleet destined for service abroad.

Spain.

APR. 21.—Various journals assert that Premier Silveira will ask Spain to make great sacrifices in order to restore her fleet. (Better try to restore internal harmony and prosperity first.)

APR. 26.—The opening of the cortes is fixed for October next. The government has (Bourbon-like) resolved upon the suppression of the Union National, an association of merchants and manufacturers opposed to the new taxes. The minister of interior announces that he will proceed judicially against the newspapers which report the proceedings of this society. The said society had a secret meeting last night. (Let us hope it will continue to fight oppressive taxation and stupid arbitrary government to the bitter end.)—A deposit of arms, supposed to belong to the Carlists, has been found on the Pardineas quinta, near Barcelona.

Italy.

APR. 24.—The King and Queen of Italy had an enthusiastic welcome at Naples to-day, where they are attending an international congress for the study of tuberculosis, pneumonia and its cure. The Pope to day gave an audience to Count Longay and his bride.

APR. 25.—The congress for discussing means for combating pulmonary consumption was formally opened at Naples.

APR. 27.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is in Rome and visited the King and Queen last evening.

Holland.

APR. 24.—The Boer peace commission intends to visit St. Petersburg early in May.

APR. 26.—Queen Wilhelmina, in reply to a message from various journalists, has expressed her approval of an article by Dr. Kuyper

on South Africa published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

APR. 29.—There was a great manifestation in honor of the Boer commission at The Hague last night. The commission will soon leave for the United States.

Miscellaneous.

APR. 23.—A Turkish torpedo boat was sunk this morning off Beyrouth by a boiler explosion. Three officers and 20 men perished.—At Pao-Ting-Fon, 80 miles south of Peking, the Boxers have massacred many Catholic Chinese. This society is committing atrocious crimes in the central and western provinces and the imperial troops are unable to subdue its armed bands.

APR. 24.—Part of a Bolso edifice at Budapest destroyed by fire. Yesterday's explosion at Beyrouth caused 37 deaths, not 23 as first reported, of which 5 officers and 26 men. It is known that the Turkish government has decided to ask a credit for paying the United States the indemnity asked. The Turkish government is showing a disposition to consider the protests of foreign powers against increased import duties.

APR. 25.—It is said that Turkey will ask the United States for a new period for the payment of the indemnity. The Turkish government has authorized the reconstruction of the American missionary edifices at Kharburt. The sublime port has not yet asked the foreign ambassadors to formulate their proposals in regard to the increase in import duties. An overflow of the Maritsa river has caused a disastrous inundation at Philippopolis. From China comes a denial of the reported massacre of Chinese Catholics.

APR. 26.—The Portuguese government has resolved to observe May 5th as a holiday in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

APR. 27.—The Russian ironclad "Count Apraxine," says a Cossack telegram, which has been aground since 12th November last, has been at last floated. Advices received in Brussels say the explorer Weymann was in search of him with his escort of 100 men at Yamponya, Congo, in March.

SAVOS CRICKET.

S. VICENTE AND JOSE' MENINO VS. REST.

Played on the Santos ground 21st and 22nd April. This match opened the Santos cricket season in a very satisfactory manner. Stock, our new club captain, and Burgos ran up big scores in good style. Meadows played a good innings for his 35 and Morga in a point fielded well.

The ground is looking first rate and the addition of the new tennis court and cricket practice pitch, both in playing order, should increase the efficiency of the players, whilst the improvements to the pavilion and bar add to the comfort of everybody.

S. VICENTE AND JOSE' MENINO.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| A. Burgos, b. Tracey..... | 123 |
| A. Keulman, c. Meadows, b. Lloyd..... | 3 |
| F. H. Geppe, b. Lloyd..... | 29 |
| H. T. Evans, b. Tracey..... | 2 |
| G. Tonlinson, b. Tracey..... | 14 |
| S. A. Morgan, c. Lloyd, b. Stock..... | 0 |
| H. L. Wright, b. Lloyd..... | 7 |
| J. Cadzow, b. Lloyd..... | 0 |
| C. Stewart Smith, b. Tracey..... | 10 |
| H. R. Ardall, not out..... | 4 |
| S. Glencross, absent..... | — |
| A. Lewis, absent..... | — |
| Extras..... | 17 |
| Total..... | 209 |

REST.

| | |
|--|-----|
| R. C. Lloyd, c. Glencross, b. Tonlinson..... | 8 |
| C. H. Pritchard, b. Tonlinson..... | 0 |
| A. Richlards, b. Tonlinson..... | 13 |
| F. Tracey, b. Tonlinson..... | 3 |
| C. L. Stock, not out..... | 125 |
| H. G. Estill, c. and b. Tonlinson..... | 2 |
| H. E. Bassel, c. Evans, b. Glencross..... | 2 |
| W. C. Preese, b. Stewart Smith..... | 10 |
| J. Meadows, c. Glencross, b. Tonlinson..... | 38 |
| F. H. Hampshire, c. Lewis, b. Burgos..... | 6 |
| A. D. Watson, c. Lewis, b. Burgos..... | 9 |
| Extras..... | 9 |
| Total..... | 225 |

The American locomotives recently shipped to Rangoon by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, for use on the Burmese state railways, are stated to have given such complete satisfaction that the railroad authorities have invited the Baldwin people to make a formal bid with view to their supplying 20 more locomotives. It was stated yesterday, however, that the Philadelphia concern was so pushed with work that it could not undertake to deliver the engines within the time required. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 29.

Minister Bryan, at Petropolis, writes to the state department in regard to the demand for coal in Brazil that Dr. Argollo (Argollo) the president of the San Francisco railroad in the state of Bahia, will make an experiment with 5,000 tons of bituminous coal, to be followed by regular yearly orders, if the trial proves satisfactory. Dr. Argollo believes that structural iron for railroads and steel rails, if at once introduced by manufacturers in this country, would find an exclusive market in Brazil, and therefore solicits catalogues and price lists.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 30.

The net profit for 1899 was distributed as follows :
 6% dividend 6,155.160\$000
 Reserve fund 1,351.351.200
 Suspended profits 1,502.666.779

The two reserve funds and the suspended profits amounted at the end of the year to the following sums :
 Gen'l Reserve fund 9,867.833.931 11,219.215.151
 Spec'l Reserve fund 6,275.571.915 6,260.863.605
 Suspnd. profits 9,750.845.817 11,157.639.853

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH PATRIOTIC FUND.
 Rio de Janeiro, 30th April, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lamouroux,

Enclosed you will find list of monthly subscriptions collected by the various members of the Committee of the British Patriotic Fund, and by this will (of 2nd prox.) I am remitting £81.5.5 to £16 d. Since the list was issued some further sums have reached me, which will be included in next remittance.

Mr. A. C. R. Skevys asks me to mention that list of collections published in one of your late issues included £7.10; and £28 collected by him in February.

I am, dear Sir,

HAROLD J. HAMPSHIRE,
 Hon. Treasurer.

It should be said, perhaps, that the death of Mr. F. S. Voule, who was the first treasurer of the fund, and the transfer of his papers to Mr. Hampshire, made it difficult to prepare a complete list of subscriptions for publication, which accounts for the brief summary which appeared in these columns some weeks ago. The general list, arranged according to the lists in the funds of committee, and by months, is as follows :

RKV. IRVYN CRAWSHAW'S LIST.

February :—W. Saunders (£1) 30s; Irving Crawshaw (£1) 30s; W. J. Lamouroux 10s; total 70s.

March :—W. Saunders (£1) 30s; Irving Crawshaw (£1) 30s; balance Church collection, February, 128\$900; total 188\$900.

W. R. BARDSLEY, ESQ.

February :—J. H. Okell, 20s; E. W. Gopp, 20s; C. N. LeFebvre, (10/-) 15s; H. Hagen (10/-) 15s; J. Mills, 15s; R. Vance, 30s; W. R. Bardsley (£1) 30s; total 145s.

March :—S. T. Bryant, Pely' (£1) 30s; S. T. Bryant, March (10/-) 30s; J. H. Okell, 20s; E. W. Gopp, 20s; C. N. LeFebvre (10/-) 15s; H. Hagen (10/-) 15s; J. Mills, 15s; R. Vance, 30s; W. R. Bardsley (£1) 30s; total 205s.

Sarah Mackay, per O. W. Rolls, 20s.

HAROLD J. HAMPSHIRE, 1650.

March :—James Wallington, 20s; E. R. Henninger, 20s; W. M. Bishop, 20s; E. T. Gunnin, 30s; Harold J. Hampshire, 30s; George Armstrong, 30s; David C. Hampshire, 10s; Harold Charles Hampshire, 10s; Helene Louise Hampshire, 5s; Mary Alice Coggan, 5s; Eliza Morley, 10s; Fred Barrowes, 20s; A. M. Oliver, 20s; total 235s.

E. STRUBE, 1650.

March :—Dr. Mario Alencar, 10s; E. Strube, 10s; Ignacio Moses, 20s; total 40s.

O. W. ROLLS, ESQ.

March :—W. W. Turner (10/-) 15s; F. S. Pryor (£1) 30s; A. M. Blake (10/-) 15s; James Roy (10/-) 15s; A. L. Stiford (10/-) 15s; E. Carlisle Davis (5/-) 75s00; P. Barry (10/-) 15s; A. R. P. Wright (5/-) 75s00; R. M. Duley (5/-) 75s00; A. J. Hunt (5/-) 75s00; J. W. Miller (5/-) 75s00; A. M. Hadfield (10/-) 15s; O. W. Rolls (10/-) 15s; total 175s500.

C. L. ROBINSON, 1650.

H. O. Robinson, 30s; D. Roberts, 30s; W. L. Wolstenholme, 30s; C. Henderson, 30s; A. J. Thompson, 15s; A. Breach, 15s; W. H. Ashford, 30s; R. A. W. Shaw, 30s; C. J. Robinson, 15s; J. Kidd, 10s. Total, 235s000.

PER O. W. ROLLS, ESQ.

J. E. Evey, (10/-) 145s00; R. L. Routh, (£1) 29s400; P. G. Padbury, (10/-) 145s00; C. Peeling, (10/-) 29s00; W. P. Slater (£1) 20s100; E. J. King, (10/-) 145s00; E. C. Manners, (£1) 29s400; P. E. Swinwick (10/-) 145s00. Total, 176s400.

Womens Aid Society, Feb'y., March and April, 30s000.

H. Reeves Esq., 18 days a 1s, say 1st Jan'y to 30th June 1900, 18s000.

W. T. Ginn, 15s000.

A. C. E. Skevys, on 10th April, 32s000.

John A. Finlay Esq., subscription March and April, 60s000.

JOHN A. FINLAY, ESQ.

April.—C. Jackson, (£1) 30s; Wm. Maule, (10/-) 15s; E. May (10/-) 15s; T. Johnson, (10/-) 14s; Mr. Bloomfield 2 months (10/-) 30s. Total 104s000.

F. STRUBE, ESQ.

April.—Dr. Mario Alencar, 10s; Ignacio Moses, 20s; F. Strube, 10s. Total 40s000.

RICHARD WHITCHELLO, ESQ.

March.—Richard Whitchello, 30s; W. H. Whitchello, 30s; C. F. Hargreaves, 30s; A. Macmillan, 30s; David Law, 15s; H. L. Wheatley, 30s; H. W. Pritchard, 30s; R. Wyatt, 15s; T. C. Cross, 30s. Total, 245s000.

April.—J. Crossley, 15s; Richard Whitchello, 30s; W. H. Whitchello, 15s; C. F. Hargreaves, 30s; A. Macmillan, 30s; David Law, 15s; H. L. Wheatley, 30s; H. W. Pritchard, 30s; R. Wyatt, 15s; T. C. Cross, 30s. Total, 242s740. Less paid for printing 40s000 £ 81.5.5 + £ 16 d. 2,312s740

COFFEE NOTES

A letter from Casa Branca, S. Paulo, reports a backward coffee crop, no part of which, it is stated, can be marketed before the 20th of June. The irregularity with which the coffee is ripening is detrimental to its quality and it is estimated that from 8 to 10 per cent of the crop in that locality has been destroyed by heavy rains.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

An Asuncion telegram says that a blight affray occurred recently on the Matto Grosso frontier. No particulars have been received.

In the state of Parahyba the official ticket for governor and vice-governor is said to have triumphed. Otherwise, it would have been a miracle.

The Republic of Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, has published documents to show that defilements have occurred in the general post-office of that state.

A Para telegram of the 23rd, delayed in transmission, says that Luiz Galves denies that he was invited by Pedro Freire to promote a revolution in the Acre district.

Julio de Castilhos has been making a tour through some of the towns of Rio Grande do Sul where he has been received, says a telegram to the *Páiz*, with enthusiastic demonstrations.

Four prisoners—one condemned murderer and three cattle-thieves—escaped from prison at Aracaju, S. Paulo, on the night of the 20th ult. The murderer had been condemned to 21 years imprisonment.

Advices from Areia, Parahyba, state that in the disorders recently promoted there by federal soldiers, the latter even attempted to break open the jail for the purpose of liberating the 56 prisoners confined there.

A Bilia telegram of the 25th announces the death that morning of D. Manoel dos Santos Pereira, Bishop of Olinda, who recently arrived there in pursuit of health. The deceased prelate was born and educated in Bilia, but will be buried in his diocese of Pernambuco.

On Praia do José Menino, at Santos, there were found on the 18th ult. a large number of letters. They were without envelopes, but there is reason to suppose that they had all been addressed to persons in Europe. Some of the letters referred to bills of exchange that had been forwarded to them. These bills, however, were missing.

The preparatory sessions of the Parahyba state assembly began on the 25th ult. The government party organized the chamber and ordered the opposition contestants to withdraw, and when they defied called in the police to force them out. And then everything ran smoothly, and there was nothing but *ordem e progresso* in the situation.

Notices continue to arrive of the intensity of the *vaca* in Corrêa, which it is feared will be more disastrous than that of 1879. Caravans of emigrants are arriving at the capital. Of course, when legislators can talk of nothing but partisan politics suffering must follow when the drought comes. A little foresight might save the people from much loss and suffering.

A telegram from Rio Grande do Sul to the *Páiz* reports the discovery of a plot to overthrow the castilhos government. The conspirators are said to have confederates in Rio de Janeiro. There is insolentless a permanent conspiracy in Rio Grande against that government, which will probably be overthrown as soon as the military force that supports it is withdrawn.

On the 23rd ult. there were 14 cases of yellow fever in the isolated hospital at Soroá, of whom one died. In private houses one new case and three deaths were reported. At Ticiá there were 18 patients in hospital, of whom two entered that day. At the isolated hospital of S. Francisco das Palmeiras there were 10 cases, of whom two died during the day. Outside there were two cases in the jail and one in a private house.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the above club was held at the "Progrédio," S. Paulo, January 24th, 40 members being present. The treasurer's report and balance-sheet showed the club to be in a good financial position. The balance in hand being Rs. 2,670\$80.

In regard to the new ground fund, about Rs. 18,000\$000 have been subscribed by friends of the club and the improvements, namely, fencing, grassing, and pavilion, are about completed. The cycle track and tennis courts we hope to complete later on in the season. The confidence of the members in the management of the club was shown by the re-election of the retiring committee with the exception of the treasurer, Mr. Christy, whose services were unfortunately not available, being about to leave for the "Old Country." Mr. J. J. Wilson of the London and Brazilian Bank was elected for this important position. To represent the steadily increasing American members Dr. I. G. Baumgardner was elected.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers brought the most successful season in the history of the club to a close.

Below we give the officers and list of fixtures for the season just commencing and trust members will turn up in force and help make the club a social success.

OFFICERS FOR SEASON 1900:

President Mr. C. W. Walker,
Vice-President Mr. W. Fox Rule,
Secretary Mr. P. W. Crewe,
Treasurer Mr. J. J. Wilson,
Committee Messrs. C. W. Miller, F. Goodier and L. G. Baumgardner.

Cricket Captain for all representative matches, Mr. C. W. Miller.

CRICKET FIXTURES:

8. P. A. C. vs. *Ground*

May 6. S. Paulo Railway, Consolação

13. Santos Athl. Soc. Santos

20. Mr. Miller's XI vs. Mr. F. H. Rule's XI

24. L. & B. B. P. & P. Santos & São Paulo Clubs

June 3. Santos Athl. Club and XI

10. S. Paulo Railway, Consolação

13. Santos Athl. Club

21. State XI vs. next

22. combined, Santos

29. Sorocaba, Consolação

29. V. State XI vs. State

30. 1/ of Rio, Rio

July 1. 2. Santos Athl. Club and XI

8. Mr. Rule's XI vs. Mr. Crewe's XI

11/15. Santos Athl. Club

22. Mr. Goodier's XI vs. Mr. Knight's XI

23. Santos vs. Whites, Consolação

24. Santos Sports, Santos

25. Mr. P. F. Rule's XI vs. Mr. Rule's XI

26. Santos Athl. Club

Sept. 2. Practice, Consolação

7/9. S. Paulo Sudo, NL

18. State of Rio, Santos

23. Mr. Rule's XI vs. Mr. Miller's XI

30. Santos Athl. Club

Oct. 12. S. Paulo Athl. Sports, Santos

21. L. & B. B. P. & P. Santos & São Paulo Clubs

25. Nigres vs. Whites, Consolação

Nov. 1/2. Santos Athl. Club

BASE BALL FIXTURES:

Ground

May 13. C. A. C. vs. Santos

17. Club mixed Teams, Santos

June 24. American Dentists, Santos

July 1. President's IX, vs. Secretary's IX

14/15. Rio vs. S. Paulo

29. England vs. America

Aug. 15. Electrics, Santos

Sept. 16. Americans vs. England

Oct. 30. American Dentists, Santos

Oct. 14. President's IX, vs. Secretary's IX

21. Electrics, Santos

Nov. 4. Club mixed Teams, Santos

—In the new organization of the Sapeucaí railway the capital stock is fixed at 20,000,000\$, in 10,000 shares of 2,000\$ each.

The Belgian government has placed an order for 12 locomotives for its railways with the Belgian Locomotive Works.

In the 2nd half of the year 1899 the traffic receipts of the *Railway do Ferro Juiz de Fora* a Plan amounted to 202,592\$50 and the operating expenses to 167,961\$50.

—There was a derailment on the Bagé to S. Gabriel line, Rio Grande do Sul, on Saturday resulting in the death of a labourer and in injuries to several other persons.

The state government of Minas Gerais has granted a concession to Messrs. Newlands Brothers & Co. for the construction, use and enjoyment of a railway from the station of Lafayette, on the Central line, to the village of S. Gonçalo, in the municipality of Orléans.

—The *Journal*'s London correspondent says that they are awaiting advice from S. Paulo about the acceptance of the proposal made by a syndicate for the purchase of the Paulista. In our opinion the shareholders will be unable to make up their minds. They will hesitate to accept for fear that a better price might be secured later on.

—There was an important conference at Petrópolis on the 26th ult. between the governor and public works officials in regard to the Leopoldina tariffs. The state government is said to be investigating the subject very carefully. To forestall action, the manager of the railway announced on the following day that a reduction of 50 per cent would be made in the loading and unloading charges on merchandise covered by items Nos. 8 and 9, and suppressing them altogether in Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15.

—There was an important conference at Petrópolis on the 26th ult. between the governor and public works officials in regard to the Leopoldina tariffs. The state government is said to be investigating the subject very carefully. To forestall action, the manager of the railway announced on the following day that a reduction of 50 per cent would be made in the loading and unloading charges on merchandise covered by items Nos. 8 and 9, and suppressing them altogether in Nos. 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending April 21st were 264,314\$ in currency, against 216,449\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 47,865\$. The exchange rate was 8.117321, against 6.151641, last year, and the sterling equivalents of the foregoing were therefore £9,189 this year, against £6,257 last, showing a gain of £2,932. This brings the aggregate receipts since 1st January up to £154,656, against £131,593 in the same period of last year, a gain of £23,063.

—On the 28th the Companhia Geral das Chemins de Fer Brésiliens will move into the national treasury the sum of 650,165\$236, the surplus of receipts over working expenses for the second half of 1899 on the line from Paraguai to Curitiba and extensions. In return the company will receive 5 per cent funding bonds for the guarantee due, which can be sold at about 87. This transaction implies a loss of about ninety contos on the surplus earned during the half year—a loss arbitrarily forced upon the company by the present government.

—We are informed that Comendador Joseph Dawson, resident director of the Biblia Central railway, is returning to Bilia this week where he proposes to make an exhaustive study of the means of increasing production along that line. He will see what can be done to improve the country roads to facilitate the transportation of produce to the railway, and will also study anew the question of settling up unoccupied lands. Mr. Dawson has the right idea about promoting traffic and believes that railway managers have an important duty to perform in this respect.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The United States gunboat "Wilmington" which entered this port on the 23rd ult. proceeded to sea again on the 24th, bound for Bahia.

The American gunboat "Wilts" arrived at Bilia on the 26th ult. and was lost from Montevideo.

—A telegram from Peru announces the loss of the national steamer "America" near Aruity, on the upper Amazon. The captain and 10 others were drowned.

—According to a telegram from Bilia on the 26th the United States cruisers "Chicago" and "Montgomery" had arrived there and two more were imminent.

—It is stated that the Companhia Pernambucana de Navegação Costeira (a new company) has purchased for 7,500,000\$ the steamers of the Companhia Edgerton. They are to undergo repairs in this harbor.

—Our neighbors at Buenos Aires are talking of subsidizing a line of steamers to run between Valparaíso, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. Eight steamers are spoken of and a subsidy of £5,000 per annum. We are invited to favor the scheme, simply to keep down quarantines at Buenos Aires. When they have Argentine steamers to deal with, more consideration will be shown.

—The Italian cruiser "Etnia" arrived in port on the 27th ult. and exchanged the customary salutes. She was at first mistaken by the crowds on shore as the long-expected "D. Carlos I" and received a round of cheers.

—The British steamer "Sircoos" arrived here on the 28th in distress, having sustained 11 injuries to men and 11 to women. The vessel is 56 days out from New York and is bound for Rio Grande do Sul with general cargo. She will proceed to her destination as soon as the repairs can be effected.

—The Portuguese cruiser "D. Carlos I" Capt. Capriano Lopes de Andrade commanding, and carrying Gen. Francisco Maria da Cunha, special minister of the Portuguese government to Brazil in honor of the Cabral commemoration, arrived in port on the afternoon of Sunday the 29th ult. "D. Carlos I" is a protected cruiser of 4,300 tons, rated to steam 20 knots an hour, and was built by Armstrong. She carries 4 15 centimetre guns fore and aft, 8 12 centimetre guns in broadsides, 12 guns of 47 millimetres and 6 of 37 millimetres. A large number of boats of all descriptions went to meet her at the bar and exceptional demonstrations are being made in honor of Portugal.

—The Lympore & Hull steamer "Llevellus" which arrived in Rio on the 23rd ult. from New York, Peninsular and Baltic, brought the following passengers: Mrs. J. M. Albertini, Mrs. Nettie O'Brien, Misses Carlota Delmar, M. Theodore, M. Mazzone, Mirel and Ethel Silber, Dr. J. C. Argollo, Sequeiros, E. P. de Seixas and Augusto Barbosa, Messrs. D. Mulqueen, J. C. Rosebrough, A. Campos Serrado, H. C. Soule, B. B. Pigg, L. W. Hayles, Morris Albertini, D. O'Brien, E. J. Bear, N. Smith, W. S. Sheldon, C. A. Simpson, W. and B. Silber, A. E. Ivanna, J. E. Brauas, A. Bistos, Pedro R. Oliveira, Francisco Sodré, P. Oliveira, Mirques, G. R. Silveira, J. M. Dodge, N. Celullos and 35 third class. There were also 6 first-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

LOCAL NOTES

—Apropos of the disappearance of the *Imprensa* from the journalistic arena a contributor of the *Gazeta do Notícias* severely censures the Brazilian public and asserts that in the present period of hypocrisy and subservience it is useless to hope for the success of merit, competence and independence.

—It is now said that it is Cunha, and not Cabral, who is the true discoverer of Brazil.

—An excess of material this time compels us to leave over some notes and other matter of interest.

—We regret to state that the *Imprensa* has suspended publication. Independent, shily-edited journals like the *Imprensa* are very much needed at the present time.

—We are requested to state that during Mr. F. S. Pryor's absence from Rio, Mr. C. H. Lloyd, of the London and River Plate Bank, has kindly undertaken to serve as trustee and treasurer of the British church.

—On Saturday last the celebrated swindler and forger, Alfonso Coelho was acquitted by a jury in this city. Had he been an alleged monarchist conspirator, there would have been many demands for his condemnation.

—After a week of rather close, oppressive weather, a heavy rainfall began on Tuesday night of last week and continued at intervals through the next two days. It cleared the atmosphere and reduced the temperature very materially.

—We wish to remind subscribers to the British Subscription Library who desire to avail themselves of the dépôt at Messrs. Craske & Co. and of which we gave full particulars some time back, that the new arrangement comes into force to-day.

—The old friends in Brazil and the River Plate of Mr. John L. Moore, J. P., for many years in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., will be sorry to hear of his death, which took place on 29th April at his residence, Pit Villas, Newport, Isle of Wight.

—From the testimony taken by the federal judge, it would seem that the charge that Councillor Andrade Figueira had paid out sums to the conspirators through a certain bank, is pure assumption. The bank's books do not show that he paid such persons a single cent.

—Among the passengers leaving for England to-morrow in the R. M. S. "Elbe" are Mr. R. S. Quayle and wife, and Mr. F. S. Pryor and wife, the former of Messrs. Quayle Davidson & Co., of this city, and the latter accountant and acting sub-manager of the London and Brazilian Bank. A pleasant voyage and enjoyable vacation!

—The lawyers of the prisoners in the conspiracy case have very justly protested against the delay in the judicial investigation. This delay, caused by irregularities for which the prisoners are not responsible, is prolonging their imprisonment indefinitely. The law, we believe, allows eight days for this investigation, but that period has been greatly exceeded.

—We regret to hear that the Lempoldina company has had the misfortune to lose another member of its staff of yellow fever, a Mr. W. Kreinberg who arrived some months ago from Meudosa, and who was connected with the accountant's office. He died on Sunday, and leaves a widow and one daughter who were also stricken with fever but are recovering.

—Pretty well turned, Joseph! How did you manage to do it? Your hair was all on that time, surely. But there's one point on which you're all astray, and that is the assumption that there are many Americans here who do not read *The Rio News*. Bless you, they can't do without it. Every mother's son of them reads it, even if they have to borrow or go to the Praça do Commercio to get the opportunity. And now, Joseph, can you say as much?

—The federal judge of this district has refused to subpoena the minister of justice and other prominent officials as witnesses in the conspiracy case. We presume, however, that if the accused are indicted, the minister's evidence will be taken in the trial. He is said to have personally conducted the police investigation and it is very important that he should be cross-questioned in regard to the illicit means which he is reported to have employed in extorting from prisoners statements of which he wished to make use as a basis for further proceedings.

—At no time within our personal knowledge of this country has there been so great a laxity in morals as at the present time. And the pity of it is that the evil is increasing, and arousing no resistance. Not only is there official corruption on every side, but the standard of private morality is suffering terribly from political demoralization and public apathy. It is idle, perhaps, to sound a note of warning, but unless something is done to rouse the public conscience and to enlist the best citizens in the task of purifying and improving public and private morals, the ruin of Brazil will be inevitable.

—In proof of the public's want of appreciation of the efforts of the press a contributor of the *Gazeta de Notícias* cites the case of the *Jornal do Commercio*, which is said to have spent \$20,000 on telegrams at the time of the war in Cuba without obtaining from the public the slightest recognition of its enterprise and liberality. Without attempting to exonerate the public entirely from the charge against it, we deem it only just to remark that there are many sides to this question. It is quite possible that the *Jornal's* failure to reap a due reward for its enterprise and liberality in this instance may have resulted from the neutralization of their effects by blunders in other respects. There seems to be no doubt that the business interests of the *Jornal* have suffered from the irresponsibility of its editor-in-chief, displayed in violent, impulsive and unwarranted attacks on persons who would otherwise be friendly to that paper. Moreover the newspaper business is suffering, like all others, from commercial and financial depression aggravated by exorbitant taxation. And

for this state of affairs the *Jornal* is partly responsible.

BIRTH.

On 27th April, at São Paulo, the wife of J. Kenyon Ellbowe, in a son, Cecil Stanton.

ASSOCIATION CRICKET.

Owing to Saturday next being declared a holiday it has been decided to change the date of the Rio vs. Netheroy match from Thursday the 3rd inst. to Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th inst., and the match down to be played on the 6th inst. will be played on the 3rd.

ORGAN RECITAL.

A very enjoyable organ recital was given at Christ Church in this city last Saturday evening by the organist Mr. H. Savile, which afforded an excellent opportunity to hear some good music and to form an idea of the organ's capacity. We regret to say that our time and space permits us to give only the programme, which was as follows:

1. Andante and Allegro... E. E. Bach.
2. Pastorale..... Th. Salomé.
3. Solo, Mrs. Fliegz, «Penitence»..... Beethoven.
4. Allegretto Cantabile.... E. J. Hopkins
5. Marche Funèbre et Chant Sérénique..... J. Guilmant
Intermission.

6. Fantasie..... Saint-Saëns
7. Andante and Variations. S. W. Wester
8. Solo, Mrs. Pierz, «With verdure clad»..... Haydn
9. Allegretto..... J. Guilmant
10. March..... Th. Salomé

A collection was taken up during the interval in benefit of the fund for repairing the organ.

P.F.Y.S.I.A.D.U CRICKET NOTES.

Sunday's practice game has shown up more new blood and we think we may look upon F. H. and J. A. Robinson, R. McNair, C. Pallen and three or four others as future representatives of a Rio team.

The match, Club vs. London and River Plate Bank, is announced to commence at 10 a. m. sharp on Thursday next 3rd May, and until Mrs. Lloyd has very kindly promised to provide tea for the ladies on this occasion. For the Rio vs. Netheroy match, to be played on Sat. 5th and Sunday 6th May, at least, the following will be the probable team to represent Rio:—N. W. Jackson, H. F. Bocquet, C. L. Robinson, R. H. Robinson, D. Pierc, C. B. Dawson, H. L. Whetley, O. Wucherer, J. A. Robinson, A. E. Ridgway and F. H. Robinson.

We are sorry to hear that Messrs. W. Slater and H. R. Latham are at the last moment unable to take part in this match, the former owing to a previous engagement for the centenary regatta, and the latter having just changed his abode to the Netheroy side of the bay.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Committee announces that entries for this tournament must be sent in to Messrs. C. H. Lloyd, or H. R. Latham, on or before the 20th May:

The events will consist of:
Gentlemen's Doubles.
Singles.

Ladies Singles, and Mixed Doubles, if sufficient entries are received for this event.

The entrance fees are the same as last year—Doubles \$5 per player and entry. Singles 10\$.

All events are Handicap.

We are requested to announce that owing to the temporary absence of the Hon. Treasurer, his duties have been very kindly taken over by Mr. E. J. Smart, at Theophilo Ottoni, or 65 Várzea.

HAVILLAND A. DELISLE.

We deeply regret to note the death yesterday morning at his home in Coneyne, Cimarron Islands, of Mr. Haviland A. Delisle, manager of the London and River Plate Bank of this city. His death was not unexpected, for news had been received some time ago that all hopes of his recovery had been given up. In at the same time the announcement came like a surprise. The doors of the bank were at once closed, and there were general manifestations of sympathy and regret among all the banking and business establishments, a great number of Mr. Delisle's friends and business associates calling upon Mr. A. H. Thomas, acting manager of the bank, to express their regret.

Mr. Delisle was still a young man, and had an exceptionally bright career before him. He came to Brazil in the service of the old English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, and was selected by his chief, Mr. Laubley, to assist in liquidating its affairs on the sale of that bank to a Brazilian company. On the opening of a branch of the London and River Plate Bank in this city, he was given the post of accountant by its manager, and when Mr. Laubley returned home was made manager. He was singularly successful in the administration of the bank and received on various occasions the warm commendations of the London management.

He also won his way to a prominent position in the social life of the British colony of this capital. He took a warm interest in church affairs and in pushing forward the restoration of the church. He was also prominent in securing the Icarai cricket ground, and was ever ready to assist in promoting athletic sports. And his last undertaking was to

help promote the subscriptions here for the British patriotic fund, which resulted so successfully.

His health began to fail visibly in October or November last, but his medical advisers gave him no warning of the insidious disease which had fastened upon him, and he continued at his post until March. Advised then of the danger before him, he immediately returned home and sought the milder climate of his native island, but it was then too late.

In company with Mr. Delisle's many friends here in Brazil who are mourning his untimely death, we beg to offer our heartfelt sympathy to his young wife.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The defalcation in the treasury agency at Paranápolis has been found to exceed 200,000\$.

—At a meeting of shareholders of the London and Brazilian Bank in London on the 28th ult. a dividend of 14 per cent was declared.

—A central rice-cleaning mill has been established at S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, in which are added milling appliances for salt, maize, etc.

—Italian business men, it is stated, are going to establish in S. Paulo a bank with a capital of 2,000,000\$. Half of the sum is said to have been already subscribed.

—It is stated that Comptroller Andrade Pignatelli has made an offer for the purchase of the *Imprensa* printing-office. In spite of his years and infirmities, he is a hard fighter and would make an interesting paper.

—The official value of the exports from Ceará in 1899 was, as we stated in our last issue, 10,353,657,723. As in 1898 the official value of those exports was 11,665,806,556, the decrease last year was 1,312,629,933.

—The British steamer "Scotia" has arrived at Paranápolis with the material for the new Western cable from that port to Pará, which is to be laid at once. It is expected that in a very brief time the new direct line to Pará will be ready for business.

—The directors of the Centro Commercial do Rio de Janeiro are endeavoring to increase the number of members, which, they think, should not be less than 1,000. The present number is 529 and includes some of the most prominent business men of Rio de Janeiro.

—It is to be regretted that the Rio press has not published the full text of the manifesto in which the merchants of Ceará explain why they refuse to pay consumption taxes on their stocks. Wide circulation should be given to this important document, which should be read by every business man.

—Some days ago we were advised that a certain establishment near the Olívio, on which a large sum of money has lately been spent in fittings, etc., has recently declared its inability to pay in full and has offered its creditors five per cent. There is evidently too much calculation in such a failure.

—The minister of finance has relieved the company that owns the *Notícias* from the payment of the fine imposed upon it for failing to pay in the time fixed by law the stamp-tax on the interest of \$200 debentures. Similar leniency, we hope, will be shown to others, but it will not be wise to count on it.

—It is stated that the proprietors of the match factories in the state of Rio de Janeiro, of which there are five, have resolved to leave that state because of excessive taxation. They complain that these taxes represent about one per cent on their capital. Their removal implies a loss of employment to about 3,000 poor people in Niteroy.

—Business men should not fail to rend the communications addressed to the minister of finance by the president of the tribunal of accounts on the 2nd and 20th ult. These communications refer to the new consumption tax regulations, and the president of the tribunal says that until those regulations shall have been duly registered the payment of consumption taxes is not obligatory.

—The following is a statement of the official value of imports at Ceará in 1899:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| From the British Empire..... | 3,081,286,866 |
| " " United States..... | 1,495,130,336 |
| " " Germany..... | 1,120,503,707 |
| " " France..... | 715,903,882 |
| " " Portugal..... | 182,052,729 |
| " " Belgium..... | 151,391,874 |
| " " Cingray..... | 145,731,750 |
| Total..... | 6,752,053,425 |

—We are informed that the New York Life Insurance Co. is arranging to resume business in Argentina, and may also return to Brazil. It is also said that the Equitable Life Assurance Society is likewise preparing to resume operations here. It will be a distinct gain for the country, in our opinion, should these two great companies return to Brazil. If liberally treated, they will be sure to invest largely in the country, besides affording opportunities for life insurance which command confidence.

—The traffic superintendent of the docks at Santos reports a considerable decrease in the trade of that port in 1899. The number of vessels arriving during the year was 872, of which 668 were steamers and 174 sailing vessels. There cleared 169 sailing vessels and 635 steamers. At the dock company's wharves 623 steamers and 115 sailing vessels discharged 505,774^{1/2} tons of merchandise and 189,702 tons. There entered the company's ware houses 5,854,103 packages of merchandise and, there were withdrawn 5,752,773. The number of the S. Paulo Railway cars loaded with merchandise was 45,733 and the number discharged was 802.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The expedition to the Rio Acre is said to have cost 1,200,000\$.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 26th ult. tells us that the custom-house receipts during the last quarter amounted to 37,339,068\$000 but unfortunately says nothing of the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year.

—The caixa da amortização has received the new 50\$ notes which Minister Martinho ordered from Europe, and as 10,000 of them are in hand, their issue will soon be made. They are violet in color, and the minister himself is very much pleased with them—and with good reason.

—It seems that much time will elapse before it is possible to obtain a correct statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1899. It is said that in less than 72 balance sheets are still wanting. The *Notícias*' figures were, of course, conjectural—and an official conjecture never lacks anything on the side of a favorable result.

—A second homoeopathic dose of one thousand contos of paper currency was given to the custom-house offices on Saturday last. The minister is determined to maintain the good impression in Europe which his theatrical policy has created. The complaisant financier would probably be quite as much pleased were the weekly dose reduced to a hundred contos.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the receipts of the Brazilian custom-houses for the 1st quarter of the present year were 37,339,068\$. In the corresponding period of the three previous years the receipts were as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1897..... | 63,985,608\$ |
| 1898..... | 62,930,285\$ |
| 1899 (incomplete)..... | 52,845,656\$ |

Decrease in 1st quarter of 1899:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| In comparison with 1st quart' of 1899..... | 15,506,612\$ |
| " " " | 15,211,220\$ |
| " " " | 26,646,540\$ |

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, May 1st, 1900.

Part value of the Brazilian milreis (1500\$)
gold..... 27 d.
do. of the Brazilian milreis (1500\$)
in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per reis 6 cts.
" " " 54 75 cts
do. (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 1887
do. at £1.00 in Brazilian gold..... 5 89

Milreis rate of exchange, collected on London today..... 8 5/6 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1500\$)
gold..... 33 24/4
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1500\$)
paper..... 397 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1500\$)
in U. S. coin at \$1.00 per reis 6 cts.
" " " 16 62 c.
Value of £1.00 per reis 1. sir. in
Brazilian currency (paper)..... \$343
Value of £1. Sterling 25 72

EXCHANGE.
April 23.—Today's market was quiet, and rates remained little changed.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 8 5/6 d.
Private bills..... closing 8 1/2

Private bills..... opening 8 1/2
" " " closing 8 5/6
Official value of the milreis 300 reis gold.

April 24.—The market remained unchanged, but there was more business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 8 5/6 d.
Private bills..... closing 8 1/2
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2
" " " closing 8 5/6
Official value of the milreis 300 reis gold.

April 25.—Today's market was somewhat steadied, and there was less business transacted.

The official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 8 5/6 d.
Private bills..... closing 8 1/2
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2
" " " closing 8 5/6
Official value of the milreis 300 reis gold.

April 26.—Today's market was weaker, although rates were more or less sustained. A fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 8 5/6 d.
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 5/6
Official value of the milreis 300 reis gold.

April 27.—Today's market was weaker, although rates were more or less sustained. A fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 8 5/6 d.
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 5/6
Official value of the milreis 300 reis gold.

April 28.—There was no change in the general aspect of today's market; business was limited.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 8 5/6 d.
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 5/6
Official value of the milreis 300 reis gold.

April 29.—There was no change in the general aspect of today's market; business was limited.

Official quotations on London were:
Bank bills..... opening 8 5/6 d.
Private bills..... opening 8 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 5/6
Official value of the milreis 300 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.
Brasília do Commercio, 1st May, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was no change in the market the past week, the sales being much restricted by the disinfection of the dealers to make a concession.

The total sales for the week were only 8,000 bags, against 47,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts of coffee and similar products for bags. Prices were firmly maintained until last Saturday, when a sale of 100 bags was made, followed by another on Saturday, but both with result, the American market remaining closed to buy. Yesterday the situation remained unchanged, and the quotation for No. 7 was purely nominal.

Advices from abroad show slight advances during the week and sales were fairly well maintained, though in New York fears are expressed of renewed activity in the war between Arubuckles and the Sugar

Trust, which will tend to reduce prices. The sales reported were 1,700,000, having 18,000 bags in London, 6,000 total, 31,000 bags, and 40,000 in the same week of last year and 40,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type
No. 7 Brazil Redwood for Good Average
at Santos with daily reported sales
at the former market,

| Rio N. 7 | Reported | Santos, Good |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| per arroba | sales | per kilo |
| April, 23 | 11,400 | 7,000 bags |
| 24 | 11,600 | 6,000 .. |
| 25 | 11,500 | 5,000 .. |
| 26 | 11,400 | 4,000 .. |
| 27 | 11,400-11,500 | 5,000 .. |
| 28 | 11,300-11,400 | 4,000 .. |

The shipments since our last report have been:

| 30,000 bags for the United States |
|-----------------------------------|
| 11,500 .. " Europe |
| " Cape of Good Hope |
| 11,500 .. River Plate, etc. |
| 1,700 .. Consweise |

43,657 bags

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

| | bags |
|--|--------|
| Apr. 21 Baltimore Amer. Bk. <i>Amer.</i> | 9,700 |
| 21 do Amer. Bk. <i>Doris.</i> | 12,07 |
| 27 New York Br. str. <i>Beth.</i> | 28,717 |

Europe:

| Apr. 20 Havre str. <i>Cordoba.</i> | 150 |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 20 Hamburg str. <i>Washington.</i> | 150 |
| 21 Hamburg str. <i>Phoebe.</i> | 2,75 |
| 21 Copenhagen str. <i>Phoebe.</i> | 2,243 |
| 26 Hamburg str. <i>Bafaria.</i> | 2,016 |

Elsewhere:

| Apr. 22 River Plate Br. str. <i>Chili.</i> | 2,119 |
|--|-------|
|--|-------|

Consweise:

| Apr. 21 Southern ports str. <i>Hajibar.</i> | 712 |
|---|-----|
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The exports for the past week were 37,356 bags against 30,729 bags for the previous week and 35,301 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

| April 28 | April 29 |
|----------|----------|
| No. 6... | 14,500 |
| 7... | 13,600 |
| 8... | 14,100 |
| 9... | 12,700 |

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 210,861 bags, against 281,503 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 35,300 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

| Receipts | Shipments | bags |
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| Receipts U. S. States | Shipments | bags |
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| Receipts | Shipments | bags |
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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 30th.

| Emission | Circulation | Public Funds | Nominal Value | Last Quotation buyers sellers |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 506,595,300\$ | 378,765,000\$ | Stock 5% currency (apólices)..... | 1,000\$ Socos, 200\$ | \$81,000— \$85,000 |
| 60,000,000 | 10,000,000 | Bonds of 1895 5%..... | 1,000\$ 1,000 | 875,000— 875,000 |
| 115,600 | 115,600 | Bonds, 4%..... | 1,000\$ 1,000 | 1,000— 1,000 |
| 30,000,000 | 11,584,500 | Gold Loan, 1868, 6%..... | 1,000\$ 500 | — 1,800 000 |
| 51,500,000 | 12,625,500 | Do do 1879, 4%..... | 1,000\$ 500 | — 1,855,000 |
| 100,651,000 | 18,500,000 | Do do 1880, 4%..... | 1,000\$ 500 | — 350,000 |
| Fct. 17,504,000 | Fct. 17,504,000 | State of Espírito Santo..... | 1,000\$ 500 | 600,000— 600,000 |
| 13,193,000 | 13,193,000 | " idem 6%..... | 1,000\$ 500 | 860,000— 875,000 |
| 5,000,000 | 4,000,000 | " idem 5%..... | Fct. 500 | 415,000— 410,000 |
| Fct. 65,000,000 | Fct. 45,000,000 | do do 5% (1895)..... | 500 | 920,000— 920,000 |
| 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | do do 6%..... | 1,000 | 1,000— 1,000 |
| 10,000,000 | 6,000,000 | of Pernambuco, 6%..... | 1,000 | 100— 100 |
| 25,000,000 | 22,585,400 | Municipal, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5%..... | 1,000 | 100— 100 |
| 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | do do São Paulo, 7%..... | 100 | 160,000— 161,000 |
| 520,000 | 514,800 | do do Petrópolis, 7%..... | 200 | 170,000— 170,000 |
| 400,000 | 400,000 | do do Alem Parálvito, 7%..... | 200 | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Banks | Paid | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 20,000,000\$ | 100,000 | 94,000 | 200\$ | Commercial do Rio de Janeiro..... | 200\$ | 4,000,000\$ | \$8,000, Jan. 1900 | 213,000— 215,000 |
| 16,000,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 200 | Comércio..... | 200 | 31,200,000 | 200,000— 200,000 | Sofreco |
| 24,000,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 200 | Construtor do Brasil..... | 200 | 1,645,000 | 48,000, Aug. 1900 | 14,000— |
| 16,000,000 | 80,000 | 77,255 ^{1/2} | 200 | Crédito Real do Brasil..... | 200 | 2,760,000 | 28,000, Jun. 1896 | 3,000— |
| \$,000,000 | 40,000 | all | 200 | Depósito dos Passeios..... | 200 | 893,079 | 12 1/2 ditto 1892 | 1,000— |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Escola Pública..... | 200 | 640,000 | Jan. 1900 | 75,000— 80,000 |
| 5,000,000 | 15,000 | all | 50 | Hipotecário do Brasil..... | 200 | 71,000 | 34,000, Jun. 1900 | — |
| \$,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | Lavoura e Comércio..... | 200 | 208,317 | 15,000, July 1899 | 40,000— |
| 5,185,200 | 45,901 | all | 200 | do do 6% (1895)..... | 200 | 605,434 | 65,000, Jun. 1900 | 113,000— 115,000 |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Nacional Brasileiro..... | 200 | 250,000 | 10,000, ditto 1900 | 120,000— 120,000 |
| 101,553,708 | 507,708 | all | 200 | República do Brasil..... | 200 | 17,486,079 | 65,000, ditto 1900 | 100,000— 100,000 |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 | 200 | Rio de Janeiro, 6%..... | 200 | 291,700 | 65,000, ditto 1900 | 20,000— 20,000 |
| — | — | — | — | do and series..... | 40 | 1,500 | 1,500, ditto 1900 | — 20,000 |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Rural e Hipotecário..... | 200 | 7,953,534 | 95,000, ditto 1900 | 267,000— 270,000 |
| — | — | — | — | do and series..... | 100 | 2,418,535 | 11 1/2 ditto 1898 | 147,000— 155,000 |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Commercial da Bahia..... | 200 | 6,000,000 | 12,500, Jun. 1899 | 100,000— 100,000 |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | all | 200 | Com. e Industrial do Pântano..... | 200 | 805,546 | 10 1/2 ditto 1899 | 190,000— |
| 7,000,000 | 35,000 | all | 200 | Crédito Real de Minas Gerais..... | 100 | 1,141,521 | 8 1/2 ditto 1900 | 100,000— 130,000 |
| 7,500,000 | 37,500 | 14,097 | 200 | Crédito Real de S. Paulo..... | 200 | — | 12 1/2 ditto 1900 | 12,000— |
| — | — | 19,902 | — | do 2nd series..... | 60 | — | 22 1/2 ditto 1900 | 22,500— |
| 40,000,000 | 125,000 | 12,500 | 200 | Landadores S. Paulo..... | 200 | 400,000 | 12 1/2 ditto 1895 | — 135,000 |
| 5,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200 | Mercantil de Santos..... | 200 | 800,000 | 85,000, ditto 1900 | — |
| 10,000,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 | 200 | S. Paulo..... | 200 | 605,000 | 75,000, Jun. 1895 | — |
| 10,524,510 | — | 200 | União de S. Paulo..... | 200 | 400,000 | — | — | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Railways | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| £ 5,500,000 | 550,000 | all | £ 10 | Leopoldina..... | £ 10 | 36,672\$ | 2,000 Feb. 1900 | 111,000— |
| 5,000,000\$ | 500,000 | all | 100\$ | Minas de S. Jerônimo..... | 100\$ | — | 200 Feb. 1900 | 20,000— 20,000 |
| 12,000,000 | 60,000 | all | 200 | Micuci e Campos..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 20,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Município..... | 200 | 65,000 | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | do 2nd series..... | 100 | — | int. Sept. 93 | — |
| 61,000,000 | 310,000 | 33,525 | 200 | Oeste de Minas..... | 200 | 2,901,189 | — | 2,000— 3,000 |
| — | — | 266,475 | 200 | do 2nd series..... | 75 | — | int. Jun. 92 | — |
| 10,000,000 | 100,000 | all | 200 | Quilombo..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 70,000,000 | 350,000 | all | 200 | União Sorocabana-Linha..... | 200 | 1,463,242 | 6 1/2 JUNE, 92 | — 18,000 |
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | 5,400 | 200 | Urtigão Valençatra..... | 200 | 45,710 | 65,000, Feb. 86 | — 10,000 |
| 42,000,000 | 210,000 | all | 200 | Vidigal..... | 200 | 585,378 | int. Jan. 92 | 25,000— 27,000 |
| 12,500,000 | 62,500 | all | 200 | Tocantins e Araguaia..... | 200 | 55 | — | 4,250— |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Tramways | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2,200,000\$ | 25,000 | all | 100\$ | Carioca..... | 100\$ | — | — | — 80,000 |
| 6,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Carris Urbanos..... | 200 | 168,712 | — | 155,000— |
| 7,000 | 7,000 | all | 200 | Corcovado (and Hotel)..... | 200 | 6,071 | 18,000, July 91 | — 105,000 |
| 14,000,000 | 70,000 | all | 200 | Jardim Botânico..... | 200 | 559,173 | 3,000, JUN. 1900 | 140,00— 151,000 |
| 12,000,000 | 60,000 | 50,300 | 200 | Parque Maracanã..... | 200 | 5,000 | 2,000, JUN. 99 | 157,000— |
| 3,000,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 | 200 | Vila Isabel..... | 100 | 105,893\$ | 4,000, FEB. 1900 | 100,000— |
| 500,000 | 8,000 | all | 100 | Pernambucano..... | 100 | 34,109 | — | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Steamships | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|------------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1,000,000 | 5,000 | all | 200\$ | Esperança Marítima..... | 200\$ | 350,000\$ | 9,000, JUN. 1900 | — 200,000 |
| 25,000,000 | 140,000 | 200 | 200 | Lloyd Brasileiro..... | 200 | — | — | 5,000— |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Navegadora Costeira..... | 200 | 59,598 | 10,000, FEB. 1900 | — 300,000 |
| 671,000 | 3,000 | 2,750 | 200 | S. João da Barra e Campos..... | 80 | — | — | — |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Cotton Mills, etc. | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last quotation |
|--------------|----------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 10,000,000\$ | 50,000\$ | all | 200\$ | Alliança..... | 200\$ | 1,122,050\$ | 10,000— JUN. 1900 | 10,000— |
| 2,400,000 | 12,000 | all | 200 | Amerca Fábril..... | 200 | 270,073 | 7,000— AUG. 96 | 80,000— 94,000 |
| 6,000,000 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Botafogo (anaglau)..... | 200 | 55,143 | — FEB. 1908 | 250,000— |
| 5,600,000 | 18,000 | all | 200 | Caribe..... | 200 | 159,000 | — JUN. 1900 | 163,000— |
| 6,000,000 | 30,000 | all | 200 | Confiança Industrial..... | 200 | 154,294 | — JUN. 1900 | 22,000— |
| 4,500,000 | 24,500 | all | 200 | Corcovado..... | 200 | 284,003 | 10,000— JULY 1900 | 153,000— |
| 500,000 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Corcovado..... | 200 | 25,504 | 170,000— JULY 1900 | 190,000— |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 200 | Indústria Pátria..... | 200 | 20,000 | 12,000— JULY 98 | 150,000— 200,000 |
| 1,200,000 | 6,000 | all | 200 | Indústria Almada..... | 200 | 34,456 | 10,000— JULY 1900 | 200,000— 250,000 |
| 800,000 | 4,000 | all | 200 | Magézuse..... | 200 | 24,477 | 10,000— JULY 1900 | 100,000— 150,000 |
| 1,500,000 | 7,500 | all | 200 | Manufactura Fluminense..... | 200 | 144,143 | 5,000— MARCH 1900 | 150,000— |
| 4,000,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 200 | Petropolitana..... | 200 | 21,693 | 5,000— MARCH 99 | 150,000— |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | Programa Industrial..... | 200 | 639,889 | 5,000— MARCH 1900 | 100,000— 150,000 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 | Programa Industrial (Wood)..... | 200 | 17,039 | 4,000— JUN. 1900 | 120,000— |
| 150,000 | 4,500 | all | 100 | S. Félix..... | 100 | 36,313 | — ditto 1900 | — |
| 300,000 | 1,800 | all | 200 | Santa Luzia..... | 200 | 200 | — ditto 1900 | — |
| 2,400,000 | 12,000 | all | 200 | S. João..... | 200 | 45,710 | 2,000— JULY 1900 | 100,000— 150,000 |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | all | 200 | S. Pedro de Alcantara..... | 200 | 58,056 | 1,000— JULY 1900 | 150,000— |
| 3,500,000 | 17,500 | all | 200 | União Pátril..... | 200 | 1,34,493 | 17 1/2 JUN. 1900 | 120,000— |

| Capital | Shares | Emitted | Par | Miscellaneous | Paid | Reserve fund | Last Dividend | Last Quotation |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 3,000,000\$ | 15,000 | all | 200\$ | Cartaria e Viação Fluminense..... | 200\$ | 43,678\$ | 1,000— JULY 97 | — 5,000 |
| 2,000,000 | 3,000 | all | 200 | Cartaria Tattersall Morense..... | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000— JULY 99 | 8,000— |
| 200,000 | 6,000 | 5,521 | 200 | Cartarias Fluminense..... | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000— JULY 99 | 1,000— |
| 5,000,000 | 25,000 | all | 200 | Cruzeiro (match factory)..... | 200 | — | — | 130,000— |
| 20,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 200 | Dosso (do Brasil)..... | 200 | — | — | — |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 200 | Edifícios (do Brasil)..... | 200 | 6,506,142 | 8,000— JULY 1900 | 17,500— |
| 2,000,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 200 | Garantia..... | 200 | 200,000 | 2,000— JULY 1900 | 1,000— |
| 1,000,000 | 8,0 | | | | | | | |

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